



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thread. To the other end of the thread is attached a lead ball a quarter inch in diameter. The length of thread and ball together is equal to the width of the fan. An L-shaped brass wire, with the short arm ending in a loop, is fastened to the top of the kymograph by the screw nearest the fan. The fan clears the vertical arm of the wire by a quarter inch. As the fan revolves, the lead weight swings outward and winds itself momentarily about the upright wire, bringing the fan to a brief halt at each revolution. The speed of the

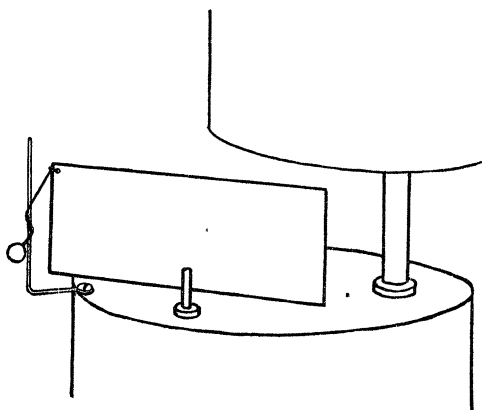


Fig. 1.

drum is thus reduced from one revolution in half an hour to one revolution in three hours and a half. Once properly adjusted the device works unfaillingly. EUGENE L. PORTER

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY,
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

THE one hundred and ninety-eighth regular meeting of the society was held at Columbia University on Saturday, April 27, extending through the usual morning and afternoon sessions. Thirty-three members were in attendance. Professor H. S. White presided at the morning session and Professor W. B. Fite at the afternoon session. The following new members were elected: Mr. Oscar S. Adams, U. S. Coast Survey; Professor William P. Parker, Union Christian College, Pyeng Yang, Corea; Dr. Eugene F. Simonds, University of Illinois. Seven applications for membership were received. Professor P. F. Smith was reelected a

member of the Editorial Committee of the *Transactions*. A committee was appointed to consider the question of the publication of the recent Chicago symposium.

The following papers were read at this meeting:

Arnold Emch: "On plane algebraic curves with a given system of foci."

J. F. Ritt: "On the iteration of polynomials."

F. F. Decker: "On the order of the system of equations arising from the vanishing of determinants of a given matrix."

O. E. Glenn: "Modular concomitant scales, with a fundamental system of formal covariants, modulo 3, of the binary quadratic."

J. E. Rowe: "The quinqueseccant line invariant of the rational sextic curve in space."

F. H. Safford: "Parametric equations of the path of a projectile when the air resistance varies as the n th power of the velocity."

C. L. E. Moore: "Surfaces of rotation in space of four dimensions."

C. L. E. Moore: "Translation surfaces in hyper-space."

Mary F. Curtis: "Note on the rectifiability of a space cubic."

F. R. Sharpe and Virgil Snyder: "Certain types of involutorial space transformations."

Caroline E. Seely: "On kernels of positive type."

J. W. Hopkins: "Some convergent developments associated with irregular boundary conditions."

J. R. Kline: "A necessary and sufficient condition that a closed connected point set that divides the plane into two domains be a simple curve."

Edward Kasner: "Equilong symmetries and a related group."

H. B. Phillips: "Functions of matrices."

G. H. Hallett, Jr.: "Linear order in three-dimensional euclidean and double elliptic spaces."

H. S. Vandiver: "On transformations of the Kummer criteria in connection with Fermat's last theorem."

H. S. Vandiver: "A property of cyclotomic integers and its relation to Fermat's last theorem."

H. S. Vandiver: "Proof of a property of the norm of a cyclotomic integer."

The San Francisco Section met at Stanford University on April 6 and the Chicago Section at the University of Chicago on April 12-13. The next meeting of the society will be the summer meeting, at Dartmouth College, early in September.

F. N. COLE,
Secretary